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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
3	ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
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5	BLUE FLAME MEDICAL, LLC,)
6	Plaintiff,) Civil No. 20-658)
7	v.)
8	CHAIN BRIDGE BANK, N.A.,) Alexandria, Virginia et al.,) September 8, 2020
9	Defendants.)
10	TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING
11	VIA TELEPHONE CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
13	APPEARANCES:
14	For the Plaintiff: PETER HUGH WHITE, ESQ.
15	Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP 1152 15th Street, NW
16	Suite 850 Washington, D.C. 20005
17	For the Defendants: GARY A. ORSECK, ESQ.
18	Robbins Russell Englert Orseck Untereiner & Sauber LLP
19	2000 K Street, NW Fourth Floor
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22	Court Reporter: PATRICIA A. KANESHIRO-MILLER, RMR, CRR
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24	Proceedings reported by stenotype shorthand. Transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (9:38 a.m.)3 THE COURT: Are the parties on the line for Blue Flame Medical, LLC, versus Chain Bridge Bank? We're a little 4 5 bit early, but are you all there yet? 6 MR. WHITE: Your Honor, this is Pete White from 7 Schulte Roth for the plaintiff. I am here. THE COURT: All right. How about for the defendants? 8 9 MR. ORSECK: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Gary 10 Orseck from Robbins Russell for the defendants. 11 THE COURT: How do you spell your last name, please? 12 MR. ORSECK: O-R-S-E-C-K. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Orseck, you're going to be the main 14 spokesperson for the defendants? 15 MR. ORSECK: That's right. 16 THE COURT: All right. Then we have everyone who we 17 need online. 18 So this is, as I said, Blue Flame Medical, LLC, 19 versus Chain Bridge Bank, et al., 20-CV-658. 2.0 Gentlemen, we are on the record. I have a court 21 reporter with me, so it is going to be very important to 22 state your name before you speak so that we can attribute the 23 correct statements to the correct people. 24 All right. This is the defendant's motion to dismiss 25 the 10-count complaint that's been filed in this case, and

1 before we get into the discussion, I just wanted to ask you, 2 Mr. Orseck, how in the world do you prove any damages if any 3 of these claims do go forward given the information that was in Exhibit A attached to the defendant's motion to dismiss, 4 5 which is a detailed discussion -- and it is on your part, it 6 is a statement attributable to Blue Flame -- of the inability 7 of Blue Flame to deliver the N-95 masks to other states after 8 California? In other words, to me, one of the arguments that 9 is most telling is the argument that only a few days or weeks 10 after this California transaction which fell through, that 11 your client, Blue Flame, was unable to deliver any masks to 12 the State of Maryland. And so I don't understand how there 13 could possibly be -- even if there were liability on any of 14 these claims -- how there could possibly be any damages that 15 you could point to in this case. After this transaction fell 16 through with California, number one, you were able to 17 continue to get contracts with other states and with other 18 entities for the products; and number two, not because of 19 your fault -- I recognize the realities of what was going on 2.0 here -- but you were unable to deliver any significant 21 quantities of these masks. And as I understand it, the deal 22 with California was for millions of these N-95 masks. 23 So where are your damages in this case, Mr. Orseck?

MR. WHITE: You addressed that question to

Mr. Orseck, but he represents defendants.

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THE COURT: I'm sorry. Mr. White.

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MR. WHITE: I thought you meant that one for me.

Your Honor, part of the problem here is reliance on information outside the complaint is inappropriate, and this is exactly why. It is a factual matter. There are 1.55 million masks on their way to be delivered to Maryland right now. They were delivered on time. We expect them to be accepted by Maryland. The status of that situation at the time of the letter that was sent, leave aside whether the letter is appropriate for consideration at this point, but the status of things at that time are not set in stone. fact of the matter is they were able to accomplish that They're in the process of accomplishing that delivery. delivery. 1.55 million masks are on their way to Maryland right now on a boat. So it really shows the extent to which plaintiffs are trying to rely on stuff that is not in the complaint to defeat the well-stated claims in the complaint because those aren't before the Court at this point. Obviously, as you know, damages is premature at this point, but there is no possibility of damages. I understand the The reality is the actions by Chain Bridge Court's concern. Bank here caused -- and the evidence will show when we get to trial -- the actions by Chain Bridge Bank caused very significant consequential damages; and the inappropriate, clearly inappropriate cancellation under the U.C.C. of money

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that had been placed into the beneficiary's account without the beneficiary's consent caused incredible consequential damages to plaintiffs. So the reality is they were able to pull the Maryland deal out of the ditch, but it became so much more difficult because of what defendants here did, and that's what damages are all about. There were significant consequential damages as a result of the improper conduct of Chain Bridge Bank, which both violated Federal Reserve Regulation J, which incorporates the U.C.C., the Court is aware, expressly violated that, but also tortiously interfered with the contract with California and their business expectancy and defamed them.

THE COURT: All right. Again, you're correct, the damages are not the issue directly in front of the Court right now, but I always, when I get a motion to dismiss, want to start talking with counsel wisely about what a case is truly worth because if portions of the complaint do survive the motion to dismiss, then everyone has to think about the realities of the litigation. I must say, based upon everything that I read, including the exhibits that were attached to the motions, it did strike me as though this is a case where whether there would be any damages was going to be a very significantly open question.

But anyway, let's get to the motion that is before us. The defendant has moved to dismiss all 10 of these

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counts. You have briefed the issues extensively, and I'm not going to hear a whole lot of argument. But, Mr. White, you do have to address this argument about preemption because the defendant has correctly argued that there is a strong doctrine of preemption where there are state causes of action that essentially overlap or dovetail the U.C.C. claims, and that would affect several of your state causes of action. You want to address that, please.

MR. WHITE: I would be happy to, Your Honor. The defense takes a --

THE COURT: Mr. White, we're having trouble hearing you because we are having so many people signing in. Can you speak louder, please.

MR. WHITE: My apologies, Your Honor.

They want to pick and choose -- this is Peter White again -that want to pick and choose the parts of the U.C.C. that
apply. They at some point say that the U.C.C. does not
apply. Obviously, it can't be preempted if it does not
apply. The general preemption argument is that there are
state law claims, and tortious interference of contract is a
clear one, that go beyond what the U.C.C. governs.

Defamation is another very obvious one, as well, as is breach
of contract in this context. The breach of contract here was
the agreement, the accounts agreement, and their conduct is

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not covered by the preemptive -- their conduct was outside of the U.C.C. That means that it is beyond the preemptive conduct. The tortious interference claim in particular, Your Honor, that is the one that I think is most clearly beyond the scope of any preemption by the U.C.C. because there is an external contract involved. I don't think the plaintiffs even seriously make the argument that the tortious interference claim is preempted. I think that argument is best made as to the breach of contract and negligence claims. But the tortious interference claim, because it deals with a contract and a business expectancy entirely outside of the relationship that the U.C.C. governs, that is clearly not preempted.

answered my question because I agree with you that counts 4, 5, and 9 -- that is, the two tortious interference counts and the defamation count -- raise sufficient issues beyond what is involved in the U.C.C. claims, that they're not preempted. But certainly count 3, which is conversion, counts 6 and 7, which are for fraud and constructive fraud, count 8, which is for negligence, and count 10, breach of contract, it seems to me are definitely preempted, so I'm going to grant the motion to dismiss as to those counts.

And the other issue that I want to hear discussed is, you've raised two counts under the U.C.C. The second count

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has to do, as I understand it, with your theory that the defendants violated the U.C.C. by returning the payment that had been sent to them from California. Right? That they basically issued -- they had accepted -- they basically accepted a payment order to pay out. And I'm not sure that's exactly how you've pled the case, first of all, from a technical pleading standpoint. But why do you need count 2 if you have count 1?

MR. WHITE: For a couple of reasons, Your Honor. Number one, the damages calculations are different under the private causes of action. Number two, I quess in a certain -- if the facts come up in a certain way, they could become alternative. But the theory under count 2, it is clear that the money came into the account or was accepted under the U.C.C. That is not an issue now, it is not going to be an issue later. So the money was in that account. That money was being transferred out of the account. only way that that could really happen is by a payment order issued out of that account. If it turns out that the way that it was issued out of the account and back to California's account at JP Morgan, that's a payment order that is not authorized by the beneficiary. That's the core of the count 2 claim, Your Honor. It is unclear, frankly, from the documentation that was attached, which I don't think is appropriate for the Court to consider at this point, but

even if the Court considers it, all that talks about is a request. It doesn't talk about what mechanism was used. We have stated enough facts to entitle discovery to determine whether legally what was done was a payment order out of the beneficiary's account, Blue Flame's account, without Blue Flame's consent because clearly they did not consent. And if that occurred, that is the count 2 liability.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ORSECK: If I may respond on count 2?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. ORSECK: Yeah, Mr. White is skipping past the key operative language of Section 204(a), which in order to impose liability requires that the payment order be, quote, "issued in the name of the bank's customer as sender." All of the cases that apply Section 204(a) are instances where a third party either forges the customer's name or purports to act in the name of the customer and sends a payment order to the bank that is either unauthorized or not effective. So Mr. White is asserting that the return of the money from my client, from Chain Bridge Bank, was not authorized -- I understand that's the pleading -- but they don't plead that the payment order was issued in the name of the sender. To the contrary, multiple times in the complaint -- and I can point you to paragraphs 72, 77, 78, and 110 -- the theory here is that in response to our allegedly improper

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communication to the State of California, California issued a request that the money be returned. And there is no authority, either in the text or in any of the caselaw that has been cited or in any caselaw that we have found at all that applies Section 204(a) in that instance. I think the reason that the plaintiff has tacked on that count is because in that count, and in that count alone, they seek as damages enforcement of the entire payment. So, in other words, they're asking that we be liable for the \$456 million that was in the original wire. For reasons you alluded to at the outset, I think this entire suit is seeking a massive windfall, but none nearly so much as count 2, for which there is just no statutory basis.

THE COURT: But wouldn't you agree that at this stage, which is just the motion-to-dismiss stage, the plaintiff is correct that we would need to look at some of the evidence to see exactly how these various wire transactions were delineated. And I'm a little concerned about dismissing this count at this point without a little bit of discovery. It seems to me that because the case is being pared down by today's rulings, you ought to be able to focus on what I think everybody agrees are sort of the key points of the discovery. For example, exactly what was said by the bank officials to the California people. As you know, your argument about the defamation claim is that you were

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either stating an opinion, which would not be actionable under a defamation theory, or you had basically -- it was a legal obligation on your part, frankly, that you had a privilege to be able to make these statements to the California authorities as a responsible bank. And that would, it seems to me, play a little bit into counts 1 and 2, as well.

I'm reluctant to dismiss count 2 at this point.

Again, I think there are significant problems with this case.

As I said, I don't really see at the end of the day how the plaintiff is going to be able to recoup damages, especially because, as I said, there is no evidence at least right now, and there is no claim really in the complaint, that the plaintiff was unable to get further contracts to sell these products. In our conversation today apparently Maryland didn't cancel the contract. So even after all this problem, they're still apparently in business.

So what I'm going to do today is I'm going to go ahead and grant the motion to dismiss in part and dismissing the state law claims that I designated earlier on the basis of preemption. So as I said, counts 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are out. I'm going to let counts 1, 2, 4, 5, and 9 go forward, five counts go forward. And we will see how the case works itself out. I, however, strongly recommend that both sides think very quickly about whether this case should go forward

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and whether or not you might want to try to talk to a mediator to see if you can settle this because I think the discovery might get a little bit expensive, and they're might be some difficulties, because obviously there are going to be state officials from California who are going to have to be deposed.

Is Blue Flame Medical, LLC, still in business, Mr. White?

MR. WHITE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So, obviously, it has got another bank to work with it, and it has contracts, you indicated, still going forward; correct?

MR. WHITE: Your Honor, actually -- I know that their account was terminated at Chain Bridge Bank; I do not know their current banking arrangement.

THE COURT: They must have a bank someplace or they wouldn't be able --

MR. WHITE: They must, Your Honor. I just don't know what it is.

THE COURT: So one representation that I got in one of the papers I was reading, if in fact, for example, Blue Flame was representing to the California authorities that all these masks were sitting in a warehouse in Long Beach -- I mean, that was mentioned in one of the pleadings -- you know, obviously, that wasn't the case. Now, maybe that statement

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wasn't made; I don't know. I guess the people in California with whom they were dealing would know about it. But as I read the complaint, you all started talking to the California people in early March. This company wasn't even formed until March 23rd. The account gets opened on March 25th. This wire transfer occurs on March 26th. The timing is quite incredible, especially when you look at the amount of money that was involved. What? \$456 million. I mean, there are all sorts of strange issues in this case, and I think wise parties ought to think about evaluating the case more realistically.

But at this point, as I said, I'm going to let those counts go forward, and that's my ruling for today.

So if you do need to work with a magistrate judge on this case, Judge Davis is the magistrate assigned, and of course there are lots of private mediators out there, as well.

All right, gentlemen, thank you for calling in. (Adjourned at 9:58 a.m.)

=14= CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER I, Patricia A. Kaneshiro-Miller, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. /s/ Patricia A. Kaneshiro-Miller September 9, 2020 PATRICIA A. KANESHIRO-MILLER